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DESERET NEWS PHONES.
Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:
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THE COMMON COMPLAINT.

The Deseret News has frequently called attention to the evil known as hoodlumism, and pointed out the only practical means for its suppression and prevention that so far appear in evidence. We recognize the extent and effects of the lawless spirit among some of the youth of the city, and believe it ought to be and can be checked and reduced to a very small minimum. But we do not think it will help the matter to exaggerate its proportions, or to treat it as though it was the rule here instead of the exception.

There are a number of street urchins who are ungovernable and mischievous and a few of them criminal. But the very large majority of our boys and young men are of a different stamp. We do not believe any city in the Union can produce a larger number of exemplary youths, according to population, than are to be found in Salt Lake City. By birth, training, home instruction, school tutelage and religious influence they are directed in the way of morality and honor, and the results of that culture are seen in their clean lives, their honesty, integrity and industry. The hoodlums are exceptions. There are too many of them, no doubt, but there are hosts of good boys and steady young men who are the joy of their parents and the hope of society.

This should not deter in the least the efforts in behalf of the reform of the transgressors. There is need of urgent and persistent work in that direction. But that will not be accomplished by declamation and fault-finding. The root of the evil in most instances is in the home. Parental guidance or correction may be lacking. Home attractions may be absent. Too much laxity or too great severity may serve to send into the streets at night, boys and girls who should be engaged in something useful or interesting at home. But here are unruly spirits that are impervious both to good counsel and to chastisement, and blame should not be hastily cast upon their parents or guardians.

The non-enforcement of the city ordinances comes in for its share of censure. The compulsory school law should be carried into strict effect. The curfew law should be more than a sound borne on the air at night. The regulations as to disturbances of the peace should be made operative. Crimes should bring punishment upon conviction. Lenity may be shown when it is just to exercise it, but penalties should be executed upon flagrant offenders.

Entertainments ought to be provided for the young folks both at home and in public places, and they should be of a nature to amuse and elevate and not be carried on to a late hour of the night. As gardens need cultivation or they will run into weedy wastes, so the children need care and culture and constant watchcare, or they will run into wildness and disorder and into debasing and lawless habits. The home influence for good must be supplemented by moral teaching in the schools. Intellectual exercises are not enough. The soul must be reached and its spiritual energies be aroused in the direction of right and truth and virtue. Then, the law must be enforced against transgressors, and violence and vandalism and crime be met with proper penalties. Kindness, patience and forbearance for the erring but repentant; retribution for the stubborn and wilful and rebellious. Clear the streets at night of the roaming juveniles and corner gatherings of rowdies and roughs. Peace officers should be set to this work. Punish the profane, the riotous and the vicious. Talk less and do more, and the evil now justly complained of will be overcome and order and quietness be established.

NOT FROM THE "NEWS."

The Spokesman-Review, published at Spokane, contains a stupid statement, meant to be funny, which has been going the rounds of the papers, about the return of President Joseph F. Smith from Washington, which was manufactured in this city for outside consumption and which is false and con-

temptible. Of course the Spokane paper had the right to copy it and repeat the nonsense, if that kind of stuff suited its purpose. But it had not the right to assert that it was "A social item in the Deseret News," nor that remarks attributed to President Smith were "graciously" or otherwise given to "the News reporter." That is carrying the joke a little too far. The dispatch-hound that perpetrated it has no connection with the Deseret News, and it appears to us that his frothy and ridiculous effusions ought not to find a place in any respectable paper in any part of the country. Salt Lake anti-"Mormon" specialists are the veriest balderdash, and exhibit both the lack of conscience and shame in the sender, and the absence of ordinary care and censorship in the journals that are simple enough to pay for and publish them. They ought to be signed R O T.

THAT NAUVOO DISCOURSE.

In addition to the letters which we have published in relation to the discourse which Bro. N. T. Silcock stated he heard the Prophet Joseph Smith deliver in Nauvoo, in July, 1845, we have received the following, with the remark that we have known Brother James Leithead, the writer, for more than forty years as a man of honesty, veracity and faith:

To the Editor: Lovell, March 25, 1904.

I saw in the "News" of March the 17th a statement by N. T. Silcock regarding a meeting held in Nauvoo in July, 1845, wherein the Prophet Joseph Smith delivered a discourse on polygamy. I was present at that meeting and well remember what a talk it created. That it was the conversation of the whole neighborhood and it was a question whether the Prophet had received a revelation to that effect or not. I was engaged at that time in building a barn for Hyrum Smith, the Prophet's brother, and this discourse was the subject of my talk. I ate dinner with Hyrum every day while laboring there, so I promised my co-laborers that at the first opportunity I would ask Bro. Hyrum if there was a revelation to that effect. It was not long until the opportunity came. Bro. Hyrum and I were alone at the dinner table, and I asked him if it was a revelation. He never hesitated one moment, but said that it was, and that he had carried that revelation to the High Council for their consideration, and that all of the High Council accepted of it except two—Bro. Cole was one of the two, I don't remember the other one.

I wanted to say this much in addition to what Bro. Silcock has said. I am now 88 years old. Yours truly, JAMES LEITHEAD.

THE TURNER CASE.

The case of Mr. John Turner now before the United States Supreme court, is one of more than common interest, because it involves the question whether the law excluding immigrants from this country because of what they believe, is constitutional. The Supreme court has, on a former occasion, emphatically stated that there is no authority to interfere with a man's belief, but only with his acts, and it has been generally understood that in this country a person can believe whatever he wants, no matter what it is, as long as he does not teach, or practise anything contrary to law. This liberty, in fact, is universal. There is no country on earth where a man has not the right to believe whatever he chooses, as long as he says nothing about it to others. But Mr. Turner was refused landing in the United States because of his belief in anarchy, and the question is whether the immigration authorities had a right to exclude him, before there was any overt act with which to charge him.

The law relating to his case provides, "That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all organized government . . . shall be permitted to enter the United States." This law was enacted shortly after the murder of President McKinley by the anarchist Czolgosz.

Mr. Turner has for many years been prominently connected with labor movements in Great Britain. He came to this country last fall, and on Oct. 23, last, he was arrested at a meeting he was about to address in New York. He was taken to Ellis Island, and after a rather secret examination, ordered deported to England. A writ of habeas corpus was then obtained, but the judge before whom the writ was returned decided against Mr. Turner. He held that as laws excluding aliens for insanity or disease, had been held to be valid, "it is not perceived why the principles laid down in a long line of decisions do not apply equally to a person who is differentiated by the possession or advocacy of specific beliefs as to the conduct and regulation of society." In other words, according to this decision, beliefs are as much subject to legislation, in the case of aliens who desire to enter this country, as are their physical conditions. Against this decision the appeal to the Supreme Court was taken.

The law was enacted at a time when the entire country was agitated on account of the Buffalo tragedy, and no legal enactment seemed too harsh, as long as by them anarchists could be barred from coming here. Had there been time for cool reflection, the law would not have been passed in that form. We hope the Supreme Court will correct the mistake committed. For if the principle admitted that legislation is concerned about a person's belief, there is but one step to legislation for the establishment of opinions and views favored by a majority. And then farewell to both religious and civil liberty. Let not only beliefs, but discourses be free and untrammelled in this country. Only so can truth prevail. Action, too, should be perfectly free, as long as no one is injured, and the interests of the state, home, or society, are safeguarded. If this is not American liberty, in what is it different from that enjoyed in Russia, for instance? There, too, you are at liberty to believe whatever you want, both in politics and religion, as long as you do not say anything to anybody else.

Postmasters are men of letters if not of bells letters.

A mighty source of crime and evils of all sorts will be shut off by the

suppression of hoodlumism among boys and youths.

Some people are so stingy that they will not give a pleasant answer.

Thus far the British have failed to turn Tibet into a digested security.

When will Surveyor Greenwald open up his port and receive his bullet?

There seem to be no tacks in the seat of war at present; at least the belligerents are not on the jump.

Admiral Togo is again cruising in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Perhaps he is going to carboy the Russian squadron this time.

China is contemplating throwing in her lot with Japan. Apparently she is imbued with Franklin's idea, "If we don't hang together we will hang separately."

Mr. Gorman is said to view the White House with alarm. Then he should look towards the other end of the Avenue and view the Capitol with calmness.

A Chicago clergyman predicts that the end of the world will come in ninety years. Why didn't he give the world a ninety-nine years lease, the usual time?

To exclude Anarchist John Turner, a gentle and harmless Englishman, might injure America's reputation for liberalism far more than he could ever harm our institutions or corrupt our ideas.

An English correspondent in the Orient writes that the shells from the Russian forts "churned the seas." Why shouldn't they when answering the Japanese? One good churn deserves another.

At last Russia has recognized Japan's naval preponderance in the Far East and will undertake to counteract it. Evidently she has come to the conclusion that the battle is to the fleet rather than to the strong.

Chicago teachers are discussing, with a view to adoption, the question of administering corporal punishment to incorrigible boys. If it will mend their ways it is far better than sending them to any reform school. Sparring the rod is often the surest way to spoil the child.

Judge Adams, in pronouncing sentence upon Senator Burton said, referring to the verdict: "It also demonstrates to all the people that public office cannot be prostituted to self-serving purposes, and that public office is not a sure and safe passport to private thrift." That is almost epigrammatic and should become famous.

We see that S. A. Kenner is once more to the front with his occasional publication—"The Great Campaign." It is a sign in the political sign. It signifies the approach of partisan eruptions. It means that politics is on the rampage. It is a lively sheet and contains many sly items and cogent arguments and is widely read with interest. The new number has some good portraits of judicial candidates and pertinent paragraphs on current events.

A story is sent out from Denver to the effect that a lady traveling through that city is looking for a man who is willing, for a consideration, to have his hand crushed by a locomotive, in the interest of art. She wants to paint agony, and make the picture as realistic as possible. Hence her offer of money to a man who will undergo the ordeal and be photographed at the time. In all probability the story is only a "story." But if the lady artist must have a victim for art, why does she not sacrifice one of her own hands before the camera? Or, why does she not crush the heart of some young fellow and study his agony? Either expediency would be preferable.

INVASION OF TIBET.

New York Evening Post. Tibet is a dependency of China, and signatory of treaties with England, under which the English have hoped to enjoy certain trade privileges. These Tibet has been slow to grant, remaining true to her instinct of isolation. Col. Younghusband had the unprecedented duty of compelling the foreign power to resume and perfect these old trade negotiations. Note that this was not in any proper sense a punitive expedition. No outrage was alleged; there was no more or better reason for an expedition in the winter of 1903 than there had been every year since the treaty of 1893. It was professedly a friendly effort to lead the Tibetan horse to the diplomatic water and make him drink. Of course, the bugbear of Russian ascendancy and the imminence of the war in the far east helped to hurry up Col. Younghusband.

New York Evening Sun. After the hardships of the invasion are over there will be poor pickings for the British troops, who, being Asiatics in this case, will expect their share of loot. The Tibetans have somehow got the notion into their heads that the invaders want their valuables. So they have been concealed. Writing from Gangou on Jan. 31, a correspondent of the Times says: "Although not the least excuse for anxiety has been given by the behavior of any one man in the force, the hoarding of valuables of this patrimonial have been sorely alarmed by the vent of the English, and vast quantities of ecclesiastical ornaments have been carried off to the hill-tops and buried. The thumars and marmas, or shrine lamps, often beautifully worked and jewelled, are in almost all cases gone altogether or replaced by a commoner substitute. The great damrus, or twin drums, composed of the tops of two human skulls—one a man's and the other a woman's—fastened back to back and covered with sheepskin, the great golden thunderbolts, which are the especial pride of the temples; the silver-gilt clarinet-like instruments of music—all are vanished or poorly replaced. In some cases the Lamas have hidden the braziers and bowls of wrought copper."

New York World. General regret will be felt at the loss sustained by the British forces in their involuntary attack on the Tibetan tribesmen at Guru. Their casualties, it is true, number only ten or twelve against 100 by the enemy, but it will be regarded as unfortunate that the invading army should be forced to pay this price in human lives for what

is confessedly a mission of peace. All that the British seek to do, as they have repeatedly affirmed, is to extend the benefits of trade to the reclusive natives and acquaint them with the blessings of civilization. In this philanthropic object they have been opposed at every point. The tribesmen have risen against them, they have made the Maxim guns targets for their arrows, fired off their primitive matchlocks and otherwise conducted themselves with unseemliness and ingratitude. And when as a final act of kindly consideration the strangers tried to take away their hosts' guns so that they should not injure themselves they resisted and opened fire.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The people of Tibet are noted for their contentment for modern ways, a many stories have been told of a stubborn opposition to visitors from the outside world. When, however, they arranged to attack a well armed company of British riflemen, their ignorance of modern arms and ammunition proved their own undoing. It was suicide and nothing less to attempt the attack that was made. A moment's surprise, a prompt rally and then the repeating rifles slew the bearers of sword and spears and old fashioned muskets without a chance of equal combat.

Chicago Record-Herald.

In international politics such a thing as a heap of dead Tibetans is interesting only in so far as it affects the fortunes of civilized powers and their relations with one another. The carcasses, however, have considerable importance from this point of view, as will be seen by a glance over the events which led to the engagement between the British and native forces at Guru and resulted in such disaster to the latter.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The principal contents of the National Geographic Magazine for April include: "Travels in Arabia and Along the Persian Gulf," by David G. Fairchild, illustrated with twenty pictures of unusual people and scenes; "The American Deserts," by F. V. Coville, with seven remarkable pictures of desert plants. One of them shows a thirsty Indian in the desert getting drinking water from a barrel cactus. "Consul Skinner's Mission to Abyssinia," illustrated; "The Sailing Ship and the Panama Canal;" "The New Home of the National Geographic Society," with five pictures of the handsome new building; "Wokas, a Primitive Indian Food," with pictures showing the Indians getting food from waterlilies; "The Antarctic Continent," "The Dealings of the United States with the Nations of the World," "Geographic Notes" and "Geographic Literature,"—National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

The April-June Forum opens with an exposition by H. Litchfield West of the present outlook in "American Politics," with particular reference to the Presidential nominations. A Maurice Low reviews "Foreign Affairs." The article on "Finances," by Alexander D. Noyes, analyzes the effect of war upon national values, and explains the causes of the demoralization of the cotton and wheat markets. Recent progress in "Applied Science" is described by Henry Harrison Suplee. The feature of the month is the article on "The Educational Outlook," by Herbert W. Horwill, which is the growing demand for books of popular criticism. A comparison of "Music in America and Abroad," by Joseph Sohn, includes a protest, effectively supported by illustrations, against the spirit of commercialism in art. Articles on "The Educational Outlook" and "Educational Research" are contributed by Ossian H. Lang and Dr. J. M. Rice, respectively. The present number concludes with two special articles, one of which, Grant Allen's "Personal Reminiscences of Herbert Spencer," was written in 1894, on the understanding that it should not appear until after the philosopher's death. The other is a plea for a "National Scholastic Society," by William Ordway Partridge.—Forum Publishing Co., New York.

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